

trumpet call just as there are *haing* elephants which never grow tusks. This may be a well-known fact but I have never heard it mentioned before nor have I heard the peculiar noise uttered by the peafowl of this covey.

On January 13, 1930, I shot the cock with the train out of a covey of about six within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the place where I killed the other birds the evening before. It weighed $11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. and was the only bird with a train in the covey which seemed quite normal.

MAYMYO,
March 8, 1930.

H. C. SMITH,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Game Warden, Burma.

XXXV.—AN ENORMOUS ESTUARY CROCODILE
(*CROCODILUS POROSUS*)

One occasionally comes across specimens by hazard that must have some interest to some of your readers. In this small but ancient city we possess a Museum—excellent of its kind. I had recently occasion to visit the Museum and found under the stairs the skull of an enormous crocodile (*C. porosus*). The dimensions are as follows:—

Total length	...	...	...	...	37 inches
Greatest width	...	...	...	...	$18\frac{1}{2}$ "
Height	...	...	...	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight without teeth	...	...	...	...	54 lbs.

Being much the largest skull I had ever seen I wrote to the British Museum. Mr. M. W. Parker of the Reptile Department was interested and sent me a reply in some detail. The largest skull in the British Museum is $36\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ inches therefore somewhat smaller than the specimen here. The largest Mr. Parker knows of is mentioned by Barbour in his book 'Reptiles and Amphibians'. It is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard. The skull of this specimen is 39×19 inches. It is estimated that the Elgin specimen must have been about 27' long with a girth of 12'. As *Crocodylus porosus* occurs along the estuaries of the East Coast of India, in Bengal, Burma and Ceylon perhaps further data concerning the dimensions of this crocodile will be forthcoming. Perhaps this will catch the eye of some of your readers possessing large crocodile skulls or correct measurements of these reptiles in the flesh. Any data from which formula can be derived to indicate the probable size of the animal from the dimensions of the skull would be of great interest.

ELGIN, SCOTLAND,
October 20, 1929.

A. A. DUNBAR BRANDER.

[The following are dimensions of two large skulls of *Crocodylus porosus* kindly sent to us by Dr. Bains Prashad, Indian Museum, Calcutta. Dr. Prashad writes.—'I give below the measurements of the biggest skull of *Crocodylus porosus* in the Indian Museum

Collection as well as those of one in the United Service Club, Calcutta.

	U. S. Club	Indian Museum
Total length	... 33½ inches	... 38 inches
Greatest width	... 16 ,,	... 18½ ,,
Height	... 11½ ,,	... 13½ ,,
Weight	... ..	... 54 lbs.
		Eds.]

XXXVI.—NOTE ON SNAKES COLLECTED AT BELGAUM

It might interest you to have a record of the few snakes collected by me at Belgaum, where I was Civil Surgeon from October 1927 to June 1928. During this period, 19 snakes were seen by me and identified. These are :—

	No.
<i>Sylibura phipsoni</i> .	3
<i>Lycodon aulicus</i> .	5
<i>Macropisthodon plumbicolor</i> .	7
<i>Vipera russellii</i> .	1
<i>Callophis trimaculatus</i> .	1
<i>Zamenis mucosus</i> .	2

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13 of these were found in the Civil Hospital and its extensive compound of about 25 acres and two in the bungalow I was living in, No. 17 Fort. No special attempts were made to collect snakes from the town or from Cantonment limits.

1. *Sylibura phipsoni*.—Two of these were seen in hospital garden and one in the garden of the bungalow of the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, in the Fort. All these were seen during the day in the mornings before 12 noon.
2. *Lycodon aulicus*.—One was seen near a hospital ward, two near the hospital staff quarters and two in my bungalow in the Fort. All were seen during night time. One was killed inside my bungalow in the dressing room at 8.15 p.m.
3. *Macropisthodon plumbicolor*.—Four of these were found in the hospital compound and two near wards. All these were seen during the day.
4. *Vipera russellii*.—One fresh well-marked specimen was seen and killed, lying coiled behind the open door of the male septic ward in the hospital at 3 p.m.
5. *Callophis trimaculatus*.—The snake was sent to me on November 19, 1927 by the Medical Officer at Gadag on M. & S.M. Railway, Dr. K. B. Lele, who worked under me at Sholapur and knew I was interested in snakes. This snake, not being a common one, was sent to the Bombay Natural History Society. Curiously enough, this same Medical Officer saw another live specimen of this species on the foot-path opposite the J. J. Hospital,